

REVIEW  
OF THE  
REPORT  
OF THE  
Secret Commission

Digested and

Alphabetically Arranged, with a View to  
the Facilitation of the Labor of  
our Countrymen.

AMERICAN BOOK CONCERN  
NEW YORK  
1852

REVIEW

OF THE

REPORT

OF THE

Secret Committee

and

Alphabetical Order, which distinguishes  
the Translations of the Latin Manuscripts  
one from another.

AN INDEX



to the REPORT, and exact  
references to the Pages, of both the  
Edition, and that in Manuscript.

AND

Printed by J. B. Smith, at the Bible Office,  
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How, A. D. 1800, was the Temple, and the  
Arch, in the Holy Exchange, 1715.

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# THE PREFACE.

**T**O give the Reader a perfect Idea of the  
Usefulness of this Piece, 'tis here  
thought fit to set down the chief Heads or  
Branches into which it is divided, and they are  
these ;

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ANNE Queen.        | Oxford Earl.       |
| Bishop of Bristol. | Peterborough Earl. |
| Solingbroke Lord.  | Plenipotentiaries. |
| CATALANS.          | Pretender.         |
| Dartmouth Lord.    | Prior Matthew.     |
| Gualtier Abbot.    | Shrewsbury Duke.   |
| Lexington Lord.    | Strafford Earl.    |
| Mesnager.          | Torcy.             |
| Ministry.          | Villars Marechal.  |
| Ormond Duke.       | Wisheart Admiral.  |

The Reader will find, that all the Facts  
which the Secret Committee have charg'd upon  
the Late Ministry, and which are dispers'd  
in

# The PREFACE.

*in different Parts of the Report, are here represented in such proper and distinct Views, by being ranged methodically under the respective Heads above-mentioned, as shews at once the Transactions of the Ministers in particular, as well as the Management of the Ministry in general.*

*That the Reader may know how to distinguish the References at the End of each Paragraph, he is desired to observe, that the Word Rep. signifies Report, and App. Appendix; that the first Number after the Word Rep. stands for the Pages of the Folio Edition; and the other Numbers that follow are the Pages of the Small Edition.*

ANNE



A.

ANNE Queen.

November 14. 1712.

**S**HE sent a Letter by Mr. Prior to the French King, wherein are these Expressions, 'As your consummate Wisdom hath taken the Resolution that is most proper to fix the Terms of Peace, I will not lose a Moment to hasten the Conclusion of it. The great Facility that you are willing to lend towards it, out of a Regard to me, shall be made no other use of than to be employed without any Delay to re-establish the Publick Tranquility, according to the Wishes of us both. By Orders that I give to my Ministers at Utrecht, it will appear, That I do all that's in my Power, in Favour of a Prince whose Interest is supported by your Generosity. The Consideration of your Friendship will be a very prevailing Motive to engage me anew in his Interest, and in that of his Family, as Occasion shall offer. Mr. Prior, in continuing to conduct himself in the manner that shall be entirely agreeable to you, does no more than execute to a Tittle the Orders which I have given him; and among all the Proofs of his Duty and Zeal for my Service, I expect in a very particular manner, that he should take all possible Occasions to repeat to you, the Esteem and perfect Regard that I have for you, and my earnest desire to live with you in a sincere and perpetual Friendship. Report 36. 91. Appendix, Numb. 39.

In her Instructions to the Duke of Shrewsbury, she gave up Cape-Breton, which she claimed as part of Nova Scotia, on Condition the French King would quit the Right of Fishing and Drying on Newfoundland, reserved to his Subjects by the Articles signed at London, Sept. 27. 1711. Rep. 36. 91.

She sent Mr. Crow to treat with the Catalans to submit to King Charles III. on Promise that she would support them, and get all the Privileges they enjoyed under the House of Austria restored to them. Rep. 44. 108. Append. Numb. 45, 46, 47. B She

## Bishop of Bristol

She ratifies the Treaty, by which they were to be abandoned. Rep. 48. 117.

In a Paper sent to France from the Duke of Lorrain, 'tis said the Queen had granted her Protection or Safe-Guard to the Chevalier de St. George, and that nothing more was necessary but to apply to the Emperor and the States-General. Rep. 53. 132.

## B.

## Bishop of Bristol.

[Apr. 29.] HE writes to St. John, that the Negotiations at Utrecht are at a stand, and that the French will not answer the Demands of the Confederates, till they hear of Gaultier's Success at London. Rep. 12. 30.

[June 3.] He declares according to the Queen's Orders, 'That she thought herself under no Obligation whatsoever to the States. Rep. 29. 73.

He says, the Emperor's Ministers desir'd to know of him, *Wherein the Care of the Emperor's Interest did consist?* but he was not able to inform him. Rep. 29. 73.

He gives an Account of the general Disaffection and inexpressible Consternation of all the Allies; that they represented our Proceedings as the unavoidable Ruin of Europe, Religion, Liberty, and the Faith of Treaties; that he knew not what he might expect from the unmeasurable Rage of the People, and that the Dutch were uneasy to know what was to be their Lot, but he told them he knew it not. Rep. 30. 75.

He complains to Bolingbroke, that himself and Strafford were in the utmost Perplexity and Consternation, because the French refused many Things which the Dutch took to be agreed on both by her Majesty's Speech and Lord Strafford's Declaration. Rep. 41. 101.

He makes new Complaints to Bolingbroke of the Proceedings of the French, who push'd our Plenipo's to sign separately, when many of the Allies were ready to join; alledges that they had not sufficient Power to do it, and were apprehensive of the Consequences of doing it alone; and therefore tells him it was necessary they should proceed with Caution, saying, *If you were to see how the French negotiate with the Allies, and how hard it is for us to obtain here, what to you seems impossible they should make any Difficulty to grant, you would be of the same Opinion.* Rep. 42. 103.

June 7.

Bolingbroke Lord.

3

June 7.] He tells Bolingbroke, that the Imperial and Dutch Ministers said, The great End of the Management of our Ministry was to bring in the Pretender. Rep. 52. 128.

Bolingbroke Lord.

Apr. 27. 1711.] He sends the First Propositions of France to Lord Strafford at the Hague, with Orders to communicate them to the Pensionary, and to assure him, the Queen would make Peace or War only in Concert with her Allies, Rep. 1. 6.

May 29.] He tells him, the Queen sent for him to come home, to confer with the Ministers about Intrigues that were going to be upon the Tapis, and that she would give him the Peerage which he desired; and to let him farther into the Secret, adds, That Britain had gone so much too far in weaving her Interest into that of the Continent, that it would prove no easie Task to disintangle our Affairs without Tearing or rending them. Rep. 2. 8.

Sept. 20.] He and others confer with Mesnager at Prior's House, Rep. 4. 12.

Sept. 27.] He sign'd the Secret Preliminaries betwixt England and France, and sent a Warrant, which he induc'd the Queen to Sign, by representing it to her as the unanimous Opinion of all her Ministers. Rep. 4, 5. 13.

He discovers the Tenor of Lord Strafford's Instructions for his return to Holland, to Torcy. Rep. 7. 18.

Oct. 9.] He tells Strafford, after the Dutch had remonstrated against the General Preliminaries, That the Queen was so determin'd upon her Measures, that those would deceive themselves who imagin'd by Delay or other Artifices to break them; and that the Queen will not concert a Plan with the States for the Prosecution of the War, unless they joyn with her to open the Conferences of Peace. Rep. 8. 20.

He gives a Memorial to Gualtier for the French Court, declaring, That the Queen remains firm in her first Resolution, of causing the Conferences to be open'd upon the Articles sign'd by Mesnager. Rep. 8. 20. App. No. 10.

Oct. 29.] He tells Torcy and Gualtier, That if the King would offer a Plan of Specifick Preliminaries, for Explanation of the General ones, it would dissipate all Clouds; the Queen would never communicate it to her Allies, and the

Parliament would be as inclinable to Peace as ever it was to War. *Rep. 8. 21. App. No. 71.*

*Nov. 25.]* He thanks Torcy for the said Plan, repeats his Promises to *conceal it from the Allies*, and to use the utmost efforts to fix their Pretensions; and advises, that all who wish well to Peace may help one another, and endeavour to finish the Treaty before another Campaign. *Rep. 9. 22.*

He sends Word to our Plenipo's, when they were uneasy at the Discontent of the Allies with the loose Offers of France, that Mr. Harley was coming to them *fully instructed in all the Queen's Views and Desires*; and that he should have been sent sooner, but he was too useful to be spared till the Commons were perfectly secur'd to the Queen's Interest and the Peace, which he thought they were absolutely now; that the French Plan was too scanty; that the Queen had gone farther in the Peace than could be expected; and that the whole turn'd therefore upon their manner of Proceeding. *Rep. 10. 25.*

*Mar. 4.]* He tells Torcy the necessary Dispositions that were made among the People; that the Queen had taken the only Resolution to bring us in a short time to a good and solid Peace; that Harley now carried the final Instructions to the Plenipotentiaries; refers himself to M. Gualtier to explain himself more at large as to Harley's Commission; and what the Queen hoped the French King would do to co-operate with her. *Rep. 10. 26.*

He calls the States refusal to treat unless the French would answer the Demands of the Allies in Writing, *the last convulsive Pang of an expiring Faction*; though this Resolution of the States was no more than to insist on a Demand, in which all the Allies, and even the British Plenipo's had concurr'd. *Rep. 11. 28.*

When our Ministers agreed to drop the 15 per Cent. at first offered by France, upon all Goods and Manufactures of Great Britain carry'd to Spain, upon the refusal of the French to make it effectual; at the same time that he acquaints the British Plenipo's with her Majesty's Consent to give it up, he bids them do it in such a manner, as not only to get something for it another way, but also to render it a means of bringing the Dutch to Reason, and to a Compliance with the Queen's Measures. *Rep. 12. 30.*

*May 3. 1712.]* He tells the Plenipo's, that he hopes in a few Days his Dispatches will become more material; and that they



they should be able either to satisfy their Friends at *Utrecht*, or not have reason to be much concern'd at their Uneasiness.

Rep. 12. 31.

He orders the Bp. of *Bristol* to stop the *Tariff* of 64 for the *Dutch*, and to decline Conferences till he receives the Queen's Plan; and that her Majesty found such ill Returns to her Condescension towards the *Dutch*, that he must declare, that he looks upon herself, from their Conduct, to be under no further Obligation to them. Rep. 12. 31.

March 23.] He tells *Torcy*, notwithstanding what he had so strongly urg'd about the nullity of the Renunciation, that we are perswaded in *Great Britain*, a Prince may depart from his Right by a voluntary Cession, which may be supported by Guarantees; and that the Queen thinks this Article of so great Consequence for herself, as well as for the rest of *Europe*, for this Age as well as for Posterity, that she will never agree to continue the Negotiations without this or some other Expedient equally solid. Rep. 13. 34.

Apr. 29.] When *Monf. Torcy* had proposed, that King *Philip* should make choice which Crown to accept, when he was immediate Successor or presumptive Heir to *France*, *St. John* insisted, that he must determine his Choice immediately during the Congress, that otherwise we should lose the Fruit of all the Blood that had been spilt, betray the Common Cause, and expose the present Age and Posterity to inconceivable Danger; and he proposes, that if King *Philip* prefers *France*, he shall withdraw with his Family, and that *Spain* and the *Indies* shall be given to the Duke of *Savoy*; that *Philip* shall have *Sicily*, the Hereditary Dominions of *Savoy*, *Montferat* and *Mantua*; all which he should hold though he were King of *France*, except *Sicily*, which should return to the House of *Austria*. Rep. 14. 36.

Apr. 25.] He gives the Duke of *Ormond* a hint what Part he was to act, tells him, it was the Queen's Opinion, all the Troops, whether Subjects or Foreigners, should be immediately under his Command; and that he must be jealous of Prince *Eugene*; and cautious how he engages in Action; adding for an Excuse, that he might pretend to wait till all the *German* Troops are arriv'd, that they may have their Share, if there is to be any Action. Rep. 18. 47.

May

May 10.] As soon as he had only receiv'd the K. of France's Promise, by Torcy, that K. Philip should accept the Alternative of the two Kingdoms, he orders the D. of Ormond to avoid both Siege and Battle, and to disguise the Receipt of these Orders from the Allies; and tells him, the Queen thinks he cannot want pretences for conducting himself so as to answer her Ends, without owning that which at present might have an ill effect if it were publick; at the same time he communicates them to Torcy by Gualtier. He tells Prior Sept. 19. that the Moment he read the Queen a Letter from Torcy, signifying, that the King of France would oblige his Grandson to accept of the Alternative of quitting one of the two Monarchies, her Orders were dispatch'd to the Duke to engage in neither Siege nor Battle; that she prevented the French from even making the Demand, and that he thinks in his Conscience this Order saved their Army from being beat. Rep. 15. 40.

May 24.] He tells Torcy, that though they had no Answer from Madrid about the Renunciation, it was necessary the Queen should communicate to the Parliament the Terms on which a Peace might be made; he discovers what Steps the Queen would take, if the French King would make them practicable for her, and acquaints him with the Heads of the Speech the Queen made to the Parliament the 6th of June following; and that she had agreed on a Suspension of Arms, to prevent any Obstruction to the Treary by the Events of the Campaign. Rep. 15, 16. 40.

He voluntarily offered to postpone the Care of our Commerce to Commissaries on both sides, to meet at London, though we were daily told, that the Queen had laid it down as a Principle which she would not depart from, that the Interest of Great Britain should be first adjusted. Rep. 16. 42.

June 6.] He tells Torcy, that though the Queen's Demands were not answer'd, yet she would go that Day to Parliament, and make such Declarations as would render the Nation unanimously inclined to Peace; that she insists on the Renunciation as the Capital Point of the Negotiation, for which her Majesty would rather depart from almost all the Points agreed upon, than leave that to any Uncertainty; therefore, says he, if the King consent to that and the surrender of Dunkirk, you may send to the Duke of Ormond, who will declare to the Allies, that he has Orders to act no longer

France longer against France. At the same time he acquaints him; that Lord *Strafford* was going back to *Utrecht* with such Instructions, according to his Desire, as will put the Queen's Menipos in a condition, to keep no longer those Measures which they have hitherto been obliged to submit; but that from henceforth they may openly joyn with those of France, and give Law to those who will not submit to just and reasonable Conditions. *Rep.* 16. 43.

*June 6.]* He signs the Articles for a Suspension the same day that the Queen made her Speech to her Parliament, and writes a private Letter next Day to *Torcy*, expressing his Conscience in the French King's good Faith, presses the hastning the Peace, and says, 'twill frighten the Dutch to behold the Queen will act no longer against France; and if they don't hasten to agree, 'twill lay a Burthen on their Backs which they are not able to bear. *Rep.* 17. 45.

*June 7.]* He advises the Duke of *Ormond* to lose no time in acquainting *Villars*, that he expects to hear from the French Court, that which must determine his Proceedings, either for a Cessation or for farther Hostilities. *Rep.* 17. 46.

He tells the Duke of *Ormond*, the Queen insists on the Renunciation and the Delivery of *Dunkirk*, without which she will have no Cessation; but that if *Torcy* sends the Renunciation sign'd, and puts *Dunkirk* into his Hands, he is to declare he can act no longer against France; that otherwise he is free from Restraint, and may take all reasonable Measures to annoy the Enemy; and then desires him to acquaint *Villars* with these Instructions. *Rep.* 17. 46.

When he gave the Duke of *Ormond* Orders not to engage in a Siege or Battle, he tells him, Communication was given thereof to the French Court, so that if *Villars* took notice of it to him in a private way, he was to answer accordingly. *Rep.* 19. 50.

Though Prince *Eugene's* Instances with the Duke of *Ormond* for a Battle were so strong as made him uneasy, yet *Mr. John* says, they were affected Alarms and Clamours, raised with much Industry, and such as gave the Queen no uneasiness. *Rep.* 20. 51.

*June 20.]* He tells *Torcy*, that the Resolutions of the Foreigners in the Queen's Pay not to abandon the Allies to the Mercy of the French Army, gave her a sensible Displeasure; but as she had taken an unalterable Resolution not to yield to any Difficulties, he doubts not to succeed, and believes

*Torcy*

Torcy will be convinced of it, when he had read his Letter that he had told the Ministers of those Princes who had Troops in the Queen's Pay, that unless they obey the Duke of Ormond's Orders, her Majesty will take it as a Declaration against her, and from that Time they shall not be paid; that if the French King will deliver *Dunkirk*, the Duke of Ormond shall retire with the *English* Troops, and all those Foreigners that will obey him, and declare the Queen will act no longer against *France*, nor pay those that will, and will make no Difficulty to conclude immediately a Separate Peace with *France*, leaving the Allies a Time wherein they may have Liberty to submit to such Conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Queen and the most *Christian King*; that the Peace is in that King's Hands, for if the Duke of Ormond whole Army consents to the Suspension, our first Project says he, proceeds, if not, the *English* will withdraw and leave the Foreigners to seek for their Subsistence from the States, who very far from being able to furnish new Expenses, are not capable to support what they have already upon their Hands. In short, says he, *Britain* retiring from the Theatre of the War and leaving it to those that are in Condition to make Head against *France*, the Peace may be concluded between the two Crowns in a few Weeks. He says, these are the Propositions which the Queen commands him to make, and believes the King of *France* will find his Account at least as much the last Way as the first. He once more desires him to send an Express to the Duke of Ormond, that he may know how to regulate his Conduct, and if he signifies to him that the King has given Orders to the Governour of *Dunkirk* to admit the *English*, his Grace will immediately do all that he has said. Rep. 21, 22. 56.

He sent a Copy of the above written Letter to the Duke of Ormond, which he tells him, is fit to fall under the Eye of no Person but his Grace and Torcy, ordered him to give Villars an Account of the Endeavours which the Queen had used to subdue the Obstinacy of those who refused to obey, and to his Expectations to hear from him on an Express sent to *France*, and if he receives an Account that that Court has agreed to the Queen's last Proposals, and Orders dispatch'd for the Surrender of *Dunkirk*, he is without any more to do, to declare the Suspension between *Great Britain* and *France*, to keep the whole Body that shall obey his Orders entire, and to withdraw in the best manner he can. Rep. 22. 57.



July 12.] He assents to Torcy's Proposals for a Suspension of Arms by Sea, and in those Places where the War continued, and says, the Queen is not for losing a Moment in concluding the Separate Peace. Then he proposes the Kingdom of Sicily for the D. of Savoy, whose Interest the Queen had more at Heart than any of the Allies; and hopes the French King will act in concert with the Queen in this Matter, to bring that Duke into all our Measures, declaring the Queen will not desist from that Demand. Rep. 26. 65.

July 17.] He repeats to Torcy what he had demanded for the Duke of Savoy, says, that his Concurrence in the Suspension and Treaty between Britain, France and Spain (which probably would be made without the other Allies) would be a decisive Stroke, and the more necessary, because the King of Prussia had not answered the Queen's Expectations. Rep. 28. 69.

July 18.] He commends the Duke of Ormond's Conduct in his March to Ghent, and says, it answered in every point what they would have wish'd; and (July 22.) that the News of Dunkirk could not be followed by any more agreeable, than that it had improved the Queen's Views, and that he doubted not but it would have a good effect upon the Conduct of the Allies. Rep. 27, 28. 69.

July 18.] He tells Torcy with great satisfaction, that the Duke of Ormond had seized Ghent and Bruges. He insists farther on behalf of the Duke of Savoy, and says, that the Queen embracing every opportunity to do the King of France a pleasure, had ordered Admiral Jennings to suffer the French Ships from the Levant to pass freely. Rep. 28. 70.

July 18.] He sent positive Orders to Admiral Jennings not to intercept the French Ships, though a general Cessation by Sea and Land was not signed till the 19th of next Month, N. S. Rep. 28. 70.

He desires, that Torcy's Demand of the Netherlands for the Elector of Bavaria, as an Equivalent for the Duke of Savoy's having Sicily, may not be insisted on, because it might be the Source of Quarrels betwixt England and France, whose strict Union and indissoluble Friendship had been the View of all our Measures so long. He gives it as the Opinion of our Ministers, that when the French King has made all reasonable Efforts for his Allies, he must do something for the Love of Peace, and that a Particular Interest should yield to the General; adding, that he, (Torcy) could not but feel the force

of this Argument, because he knew that this Negotiation was begun and carried on upon a Supposition, that the Queen must desist from many Conditions, which in rigour she was oblig'd to procure for her Alliës. *Rep.* 28. 71.

He urges the immediate Conclusion of the Peace between *England, France and Spain*, and insisted upon *Sicily* for the Duke of *Savoy*, which the *French King* agreed to, upon an ample Proviso for Satisfaction to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and that a Peace be concluded between *England, France, Spain and Savoy*. *Rep.* 29. 72.

He tells *Torcy*, that he has received the Queen's Orders to go to *France*; and that he hopes, under the Auspices of *Qualitier*, to salute him at *Fontainebleau* in a Weeks time. *Rep.* 29. 72.

*June 3.]* The *Dutch* having before remonstrated at *London* against the Bishop of *Bristol's* Declaration, That the Queen was no longer obliged to them; Her Secretary answers, That in three Days the Queen would lay the Plan of Peace before her Parliament, and that the two Houses would give the *States* a more decisive Answer than he could. *Rep.* 29. 73.

*June 11.]* When he sent the Queen's Speech to the Bishop of *Bristol*, he ordered him to tell the *Dutch* Ministers, that the Queen thought a Suspension of Arms in the *Netherlands* at least, to be absolutely necessary, though the Cessation was signed that very Day by *Torcy*, and though himself had sign'd it five Days before. *Rep.* 30. 74.

*June 20.* In Answer to the Bishop of *Bristol's* Complaint of the Uneasiness of the *Dutch*, he says, we are not surpriz'd at the Clamours and Rage of the *Dutch* which we foresaw and were prepar'd for; that their Folly occasions it; that the Bishop was in no danger, his Character being Sacred in a double manner. And he says farther, though they kick and flounce like Wild Beasts caught in a Toil, yet the Cords are too strong for them to break; they will soon tire with struggling, and when they are tired, grow tame. *Rep.* 30. 75.

*June 24.]* He bids the Bishop lay the blame of all upon the *Dutch*, and to tell them however, that the Queen was ready for the Common Interest to forget what was past, and to joyn with them in the strictest Terms of Amity and Confidence; though four Days before he assured *Torcy*, in the Queen's Name, of a Separate Peace, if *Dunkirk* were delivered up. *Rep.* 30. 76.

*July 16.]* Though the Separate Peace was settled on both sides

ides betwixt him and *Torcy*, yet he orders our Plenipo's at *Utrecht* to lose no time for settling a Suspension betwixt *Britain* and *France*, by Sea and Land, and to call upon the Allies to negotiate upon the Plan of the Queen's Speech, and to press them for Categorical Answers; so that if they complied, the Scandal of a Separate Peace would be avoided; and if they did not, the Blame was to be laid upon their Obstinacy. *Rep.* 30, 31. 76, 77.

He goes to *France* with Instructions (No. 35. in the Appendix.) and signs with *Torcy* a General Suspension of Arms for four Months, on the 29th of *August* N. S. though the Treaty (which is No. 29. in the Appendix) was dated the 19th. *Rep.* 31. 77, 78.

*Aug.* 26.] He tells our Plenipo's, that he approves their laying the Blame upon the Allies, and that *France* would have yielded *Tournay*, though much against the Grain; but if she refus'd it now, the Fault was entirely their own. *Rep.* 32. 81.

He recommends to them however, the keeping the *Dutch* in hopes of her Majesty's good Offices, to prevent their taking any desperate Resolution. *Rep.* 33. 81.

The *British* Plenipo's refusing to continue the Conferences till further Orders, because the *French* expressly demanded the Restitution of *Tournay*, which they conceived to be inconsistent with what the Queen had declared; he says, this occasion'd great warmth in the Cabinet Council; but instead of endeavouring to preserve this Town as Part of the Barrier, which he confesses was so intended in the Queen's Speech, he proposes an Expedient how *France* may have the Town, without the Queen's being a Party in what would contradict her Plan; viz. That the *French* King should say, he did consent to the said Plan, but since the *Dutch* refused it, and had rejected the Suspension of Arms, it was but just he should be recompenced for the Charge of the Campaign by the Restoration of *Tournay*. He also advis'd our Plenipo's to revive the Difference betwixt Count *Rechteren* and *Messnager*, that they might gain time, and keep the *Dutch* in suspense as to their *Tariff*, *Rep.* 34, 35. 87.

*Sept.* 10.] He imputes violent Measures to *Torcy* to obstruct the Peace, says, that if before the Conclusion of the Peace the *Dutch* or the Allies enter into concert with the Queen, the Compassion of the People might be moved in their Behalf, and our Ministers obliged to make Steps that otherwise they would absolutely refuse. He adds, that he refers him-

self to *Prior* to explain farther upon *Tournay*; and in a Letter to *Prior*, (which he says is to be looked upon as a Letter from *Harry* to *Mat*, and not from the Secretary to the Minister) he sends an Extract of *Torcy's* Letter, which he says, has given Lord Treasurer and himself much trouble in the Cabinet; he tells him, the Queen can never do any thing which may look like a direct Restraint upon the Allies; but if she stands Neuter, it is Advantage enough for *France*; and which a Year ago they would gladly have given *Tournay* to be sure of. Then he gives his Opinion how the Affair should be managed; that the *French* should in the Treaty declare, that notwithstanding the Queen's Speech from the Throne, their Conduct had been such, and Affairs so alter'd, that *Tournay* must be restored. *Rep.* 34. 35. 87.

*Sept. 19.]* In answer to *Prior's* Account of the Invasion of the *Leeward-Islands* by the *French*, he says, This, dear *Mat*, proves a very untoward *Contretemps*, gives a Theme to the Whigs, and serves to wake Passions that were almost lull'd to sleep; that we never expected they would attack our Colonies when we were knitting the Bands of Friendship; that if he had suspected it, he would have sent a Fleet of the Queen's, which should have kept him in respect. Compare, says he, this Conduct with the Queen's, which saved their Army from being beat; we depended so much upon the good Understanding, that we avoided to fortifie our Squadron, and forbore to execute Designs, which perhaps would have annoy'd the *French* and *Spaniards* more than any thing that has fallen out during the War. *Rep.* 36. 89.

*Sept. 29.]* As a farther Instance of his Services to *France*, and that Passes had been granted to the *French* some Months before the Suspension was concluded, he tells *Prior*, that he has got the Affair of the *Griffin* compounded for 35000 *l.* to the Captors, tho' she was plain Prize; and he could have proved, that the Pass sent over hither was one of those he delivered at *Fontainbleau*, 4 Days after the *Griffin* was in Sir *Thomas Hardy's* Power, though *Gualtier* was ready to swear he receiv'd it some Months before. *Rep.* 36. 89, 90.

He complain'd, that when *France* disputed with us about the Fishery of *Newfoundland*, and the Cession of *Cape Breton*, she began to cavil and go back from what the King had promis'd the Queen; and he tells *Prior*, that he can't be persuaded the *French* act either fairly or wisely; they press us, says he, to conclude, that they may have others at their

Mercy,



Mercy, and at the same time *Chicane* with us concerning the most essential Article of all our Treaty, and endeavour to evade an Agreement made, repeated and confirmed. *Rep.* 36. 91.

When the *French* pleaded, that our Commerce was to be created by Commissioners after signing the Peace, he forgot that he himself proposed it the 24<sup>th</sup> of May, and calls it an open Violation of Faith, and the removing of a Corner Stone which would prove the Ruin of a fine Building, &c. and being thus caught, he proposed, that the *French* should strike out the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Articles of the Project of Commerce, and instead thereof insert one that he drew, which is the 9<sup>th</sup> in the Treaty, and which was so advantagious to the *French*, that they readily agreed to it, but so justly and universally condemn'd here, that our Parliament rejected it, *Rep.* 37. 93.

He instructed the Duke of *Shrewsbury* to represent to the *French* Court in the best manner, how smoothly things would glide, if the Queen could tell her Parliament, that the King fulfilled all his Promises, &c. That as they desired the Queen to precipitate her Peace, and leave the Confederates to their Mercy, she must be enabled to declare her own Interests settled; that when the Propositions are accepted, the Plenipo's of *Great Britain* shall publicly declare, they are ready to sign with *France*, and call upon the Allies to quicken their Negotiations; and if they refuse or make any unnecessary Delay, she will sign without them. *Rep.* 38. 95.

[*Jan.* 19, 22. O. S. 1712-13.] By two Letters of these Dates *Prior*, he shews the Distraction of our Ministers; his Expressions are these, 'We stand indeed on the Brink of a precipice, but the *French* stand there too. Pray tell *Monf. Torcy* from me, that he may get *Robin* and *Harry* hang'd, but Affairs will soon run back into so much Confusion, that we will wish us alive again, unless your Court will keep our Allies in the wrong, as they are sufficiently at this time, foresee inextricable Difficulties; let *France* satisfy the Queen, and let her immediately declare to her Parliament and at the Congress, she is ready to sign; let *France* make Overtures to the Allies, (which he then enumerates and owns to be insufficient) and if they are not instantly accepted, our Separate Peace will, sitting the Parliament, be address'd for, made and approved, and the Cause of *France* will once become popular in *Britain*; if they are accepted by the Allies, let *Monf. Torcy* sit down and consider what a Bargain would be made for *France*, and compare the Plans  
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of 1709 and 1712. *Mons. Torcy* has a Confidence in you make use of it, once for all, upon this occasion, and convince him thoroughly, that we must give a different Turn to our Parliament and People, according to their Resolution on at this Crisis. We are now at the true Crisis of our Disease, we die at once or recover at once. Let *France* depart from that shameful Expedient, by which they thought to bubble us out of the Advantages which they had solemnly yielded, and all is well; otherwise, by God, both they and we are undone. Send *Barton* back as soon as possible. The Queen can neither delay the Meeting of the Parliament longer than the 3<sup>d</sup>, nor speak to the Houses till we hear from you. My Compliments to *Mons. Torcy*, let him know, that if they don't agree with the Queen, I may perhaps be a Refugee; if I am, I promise before-hand to behave myself better in *France* than the *French* Refugees do here. Make the *French* ashamed of their sneaking Chicanery by Heaven, they treat like Pedlars, or which is worse, like Attorneys. Rep. 39. 96, 97.

Feb. 28.] When our Plenipotentiaries complain'd to him of the Insolence of the *French* in treating, he tells them with the most Joy, that the *French* had complied with what the Queen had demanded, that *Shrewsbury's* Propositions were agreed to and that all Difficulties were removed by the *French* King yielding us *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, in consideration of our yielding him *Cape Breton*, and the Fishery belonging to it; that therefore the Queen positively commanded them to execute the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Britain* and *France* as soon as possible, for she would on Tuesday to the Parliament, she had made Peace with *France*. Rep. 41. 101.

March 3.] Speaking of the Restoration of the Elector of *Bavaria*, which would affect the Dignity of his present Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover* and Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, he says, her Majesty does not much enter into the Notion of the Degradation of *Hanover*, as a Matter of any Importance. Rep. 41. 102.

March 7, 20.] He ridicules the Objection of our Plenipotentiaries to sign a Separate Peace, says, he has not Sagacity to find any Force in them, and repeats his Orders, and sends them new Powers to sign it. Rep. 42. 103.

He tells *Prior*, that the acknowledging of the K. of *Spain* (by *Ld. Lexington* in the first place) seems natural, civil and unexceptionable, but any other Scheme is absurd and incon-

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Content with all the rest of the Proceedings, and then concludes, ' For God's sake, dear Mat, hide the Nakedness of thy Country, and give the best Turn thy fertile Brain will furnish thee with to the Blunders of thy Countrymen, who are not much better Politicians than the French are Poets. '

Rep. 47. 114.

He writes to our Plenipo's at *Utrecht*, that it was not the Interest of *England* to preserve the *Catalan* Liberties, which were the Power of the Purse and Sword, that the K. of *Spain* would give them beneficial Employments, and a Trade to the *West-Indies*, which, says he, are of far greater value to those who intend to live in a due submission to Authority.

Rep. 47. 115.

When the Designs were forming against the *Catalans*, he writes to *Prior*, that ' by what we observe in the *Catalan* Agent here, of whom we have never taken the least Notice as a publick Man, it is pretty plain, that a reasonable Accommodation might be made with that turbulent People. ' Rep. 49. 120. App. No. 64.

A Paper found in his Closet relating to a Conference between the *French* King and the Pope's Nuncio, about an *Assy* for the Pretender. Rep. 52. 128.

May 24. 1712.] He tells *Torcy*, that he hopes to see a good Understanding reviv'd between the two Nations, and that they may become to each other the most useful Friends, for the same Reasons they have been the most formidable Enemies; adding, that the Queen commanded him to tell him, that she hoped to have an Account that the Chevalier had been in his Journey. Rep. 52. 129.

June 7.] In a private Letter to *Torcy*, he says, *Gualtier* will write to him about the Chevalier. Rep. 53. 130.

Aug. 21.] He writes from *France* to *Ld. Dartmouth*, that the Chevalier has fixed his Departure to *Bar*, and that the D. of *Lorain* is to ask of the Emperor and other Princes, Security for his Person. Rep. 53. 130.

Nov. 6. 1713.] He sends over the Addresses of both Houses to *Prior*, and in a formal Compliance therewith, orders him to insist on the Pretender's Removal from *Lorain*. Rep. 54. 132.

Nov. 10.] He tells *Prior*, the D. of *Lorain*'s Envoy is very well with Friends here, and recommends that Duke's Interest to him, that he may have an Equivalent for the *Mont* given to the K. of *Sicily*; in a Word, says he, you are enough appriz'd of his Wants, his Expectations and the Queen's

Queen's Desires to contribute to the Advantage of a Prince who deserves much better Usage than he has on many Occasions met with. *Rep.* 54. 133.

## C.

## CATALANS.

THEY expose their Lives and Fortunes on the Assurance of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of every *British* Minister and General that was sent among them in her Name that they should be protected, and never abandon'd; and they were so faithful and zealous for the Common Cause, that they received the Applause of the Allies to the last. *Rep.* 49. 109.

They told the K. of *Spain's* General, who summon'd them to surrender, that they would die rather than be Slaves; but if their Ancient Liberties were confirm'd to them, they would open their Gates, and receive him with all Gladness. *Rep.* 49. 120.

But being abandon'd to their Enemies, contrary to Faith and Honour, they hung up at the High Altar the Queen's solemn Declaration to protect them, underwent the utmost Miseries of a Siege, where Multitudes perish'd by Famine and Sword; and how many have been executed since and dispersed in Dungeons, is too well known. *Rep.* 51. 126.

## D.

## Dartmouth Lord.

Sept. 20. } HE and others confer with *Mesnager* at Prior's House, and signs the Secret Preliminaries with him and *St. John*. *Rep.* 4. 12.

He tells *Prior*, that *Ld. Lexington* was not to acknowledge *K. Philip* till he had agreed to his Lordship's Demands; but thinks it convenient, the Sentiments of the *French* Court should be known upon it. *Rep.* 47. 114.

He sent *Lexington* Orders to acknowledge *K. Philip* before any one Article of Peace or Commerce was settled with him which made him refuse whatever he thought fit, and was contrary to his former Instructions. *Rep.* 47. 114.

He tells *Lexington*, that *Bolingbroke* had the principal Share in the Treaty with *Spain*; and that the Article of the *Catalans*



was put in as soft Terms as was consistent with the Queen's Honour to allow. *Rep.* 48. 117.

## G.

## Gualtier Abbot.

He was in *England* without any publick Character, during most part of the Negotiation, and was often sent back-ward and forward upon extraordinary Occasions. He was employed to transact private Business verbally, and he was the Person to whom the *French* and *English* Ministers usually referr'd each other, and particularly in the Secret relating to the Pretender, *Rep.* 52. 126, 127.

## L.

## Lexington Lord.

He is very defective in the Execution of his Instructions about the *Catalans*. *Rep.* 45. 110.

He sends *K. Philip's* Answer about the *Catalans* to *England*, which, tho' containing a direct Refusal of what was desired for those People, and only general Assurances of Clemency from the King, on Conditions that could not be expected to be complied with, yet he tells *Ld. Dartmouth*, that the same was agreed to, that he thinks it but Justice, and then adds, *he hopes he has finished his Negotiation to the Queen's satisfaction.* *Rep.* 46. 111, 112.

He writes again to *Ld. Dartmouth*, where speaking of the many Denials he had met with about the *Catalans*, he says, *things were not upon the same Foot in Spain as before the Suspension*; and that the *K. of Spain* told him, *We know that Peace is as necessary for you as for us, and you will not break it off for Trifle.* *Rep.* 46. 113.

He treats the *Catalans* as Rebels, and to induce *Spain* to make Peace with *Portugal*, puts *Monsr. Orry* in mind of the necessity *Spain* was in of withdrawing their Troops from *Andalusia*, to end the Rebellion of the *Catalans*. *Rep.* 47. 115. *App.* No. 53.

He sign'd a Treaty with *Spain*, by which the *Catalan* Liberties were to be abandon'd; and being afterwards order'd to present another Memorial for the *Catalan* Liberties, he said to the *Marq. de Bedmar*, *He was sorry he must do what he*

knew to be against the King's Sentiments, but must obey Orders and so he gave it in. *Rep.* 47. 115, 116.

When a Proposal was made by K. Philip, that the Queen would assist him with Ships to block up *Barcelona*, he answered, That he believed the Queen would be unwilling to do that, and that she would think she had done enough to gratify the King in not insisting for the Liberties of *Catalonia*, without helping to destroy them; yet the Night before he left *Madrid*, at the desire of the French Ambassador and the Princess *Ursini*, he wrote a deceitful Letter, advising the *Catalonians* to submit, which he privately directed to be sent by the Spanish General, as if it were without his knowledge, by a pretended Deserter. *Rep.* 48. 117, 118. *App.* No. 58.

M.

M. Mesnager.

Sept. 27. 1711.

HE comes over from France with Prior, holds frequent Conferences with our Ministers, and particularly one at Prior's House, where he delivered his Master's Answer to the last Demands of England, which he sign'd as the Secret Preliminaries betwixt Great Britain and France, with *Ld. Dartmouth* and *St. John*. *Rep.* 4. 12.

He sign'd General Preliminaries, on the part of France only, at the same time. *Rep.* 7. 18. *App.* No. 7.

Ministry.

THEY have destroyed and carried off several Books, Letters and Papers referr'd to in the Report. *Rep.* 1. 5.

They did not acquaint the States with the Negotiations they carried on with France for 5 Months together. *Rep.* 2. 7.

They dispens'd with their solemn Assurances to the States on a sudden without any Colour, and sacrificed the Queen's Honour and Name to their own private Views. *Rep.* 3. 9.

They order'd Mr. Prior to communicate our Preliminary Demands to France, and bring back an Answer; and also to see if they had full Powers from Spain. *Rep.* 3. 10.

Their Proposals in all things that concern'd the Allies, are as dark and general as the French; and they said in answer to Mesnager, ' That the Principle on which they treated all along, was, that France should consent to adjust the Interests

rests of *Britain* in the first place ; that the Queen could never depart from it ; and that 'twas absolutely necessary to remit the Discussion of the particular Interests of the Allies to General Conferences. *Rep.* 3. 10.

Nay, they would not consent to treat of the Interests of the Allies with *Mefnager*, tho' he was instructed to do it, but were determin'd to treat separately with *France*, and to keep the Secret inviolably, contrary to the 8th Article of the Grand Alliance, and thereby put the Negociation into a Method more advantageous for *France* than she had propos'd, or could hope for. *Rep.* 3. 11.

They gave up the Trade of the World, and the entire *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon*, contrary to the repeated Addresses of Parliament, and the declared Sense of the Queen, for meer verbal Assurances, that *France* and *Spain* should never be united. *Rep.* 4. 11.

[*Sept.* 20. 1711.] They met *Mefnager* at *Prior's* House without the Queen's knowledge, and in order to justify themselves, got a Warrant from her, ante-dated *Sept.* 17, tho' it was not prepared nor thought of till the 20th, and sign'd by the Queen, but not countersign'd, nor did the Powers which were sent with it, for appointing them to meet and treat with *M. Mefnager*, pass the Great Seal ; nor did any of the Ministers then present, sign the said Preliminaries, but *Dartmouth* and *St. John*, on the part of *England* ; which is interpreted, as if they were conscious to themselves of the Danger in privately meeting with the *French* Ministers, till this separate Negociation was brought to Maturity, and therefore avoided to become Parties when the Treaty was to be signed and executed. *Rep.* 4. 5. 12, 13, 14.

They carried on Secret Negotiations with *France*, from *April* 11. to *Sept.* 25. 1711. without any Powers from the Queen ; and after that time countersign'd not one Paper of Powers or Instructions, but expos'd the Queen's Name to cover all, as if they hop'd to screen themselves from Justice when these things came to be enquired into. *Rep.* 5. 13, 14.

Their Demands in the Secret Preliminaries were as considerable, as they have been since ineffectual ; there being not a Word of acknowledging the Queen, or removing the Pretender from *France*, nor no Engagement nor to support him in any Attempt upon this Nation. The Equivalent for *Dunkirk* is express'd strongly, but the Demolition loosely ; and the Article of Commerce dubiously, and to the Advantage

vantage of *France*. The Articles of the *Affiento* seem calculated only for private Advantage; and as for the 15 per Cent. upon our Manufactures sent to *Spain*, they soon gave it up, confessing themselves to be imposed upon, yet love to Peace induced them to take such Things for real Securities, which they own'd to be none. *Rep.* 5. 14. 15.

They gave to *France*, *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*, with a Trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, contrary to the Grand Alliance, and grant all Articles relating to *Spain*, in the Name and by Virtue of Powers from *K. Philip*, and yet disown all Intentions of leaving him any part of the *Spanish Monarchy*, but refer the Interest of *England* to General Conferences. *Rep.* 6. 16.

They boasted much of the Advantages they had obtain'd, yet accepted the Preliminaries as Conditional only, in case of a General Peace; and by the above Measures brought the Queen into such a fatal Dilemma, that she must go on thro' all the *French Measures*, or be expos'd for a notorious Breach of National Faith, when they pleas'd to divulge the Secret. *Rep.* 6. 17.

Tho' a Separate Treaty had been thus sign'd with *France*, they gave it as an Instruction to *Ld. Strafford*, to hold fast together with all the Confederates, and if the *Dutch Ministers* were jealous of any such private Agreement, to give them evasive Answers. *Rep.* 7. 19.

They beg of *France*, after a Treaty of 7 Months, to know what was design'd for our Allies, are fearful of being disavow'd by *France*, after they had gone those Lengths with her, are resolv'd to force the Allies to a General Conference, upon loose and uncertain Articles; and promise, if *France* will trust them, they would use it with the greatest Reserve, and never communicate it to the Allies, for whose satisfaction only they pretended to make this Submission. *Rep.* 8. 21, 22.

They demanded nothing of the *French* concerning the *Netherlands*, and if the *Dutch* would not accept of *Mefnager's* General Preliminaries, were for punishing them with the loss of their Trade. *Rep.* 9. 22.

They order our Plenipo's to insist upon reasonable satisfaction for the Allies, and that no Part of *Spain* or the *West-Indies* should be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; tho' in the Secret Preliminaries betwixt *England* and *France* 6 Months before, *Philip* is own'd as *K. of Spain*, and



grant us the *Affiento* Trade for 30 Years. *Rep.* 9. 23. *App.* No. 4. 12.

They propos'd the Article of a Renunciation without asking the Sense of *France* and *Spain* upon it, without mentioning the Method of preventing the Union of those two Crowns, and without the least precaution concerning the Monarchy of *Spain*, wherein they confess'd the Interest of *Great Britain* was more immediately concern'd than in all the other Articles of the Peace put together. *Rep.* 13. 32, 33.

They agreed to the Renunciation, without taking any care to render effectual the two only Expedients ever propos'd, or adding any degree of real Security to it, and without insisting, that *K. Philip* should renounce the Regency as well as the Crown of *France*, for himself and his Posterity. *Rep.* 13. 38.

Tho' the *French* refused to comply with the Demands sent from *England*, as the Condition of the Suspension of Arms, which saved their Army, and delivered their King from the apprehensions for the Events of the Campaign, our Ministry offer'd the Terms, by accepting what could be of no Advantage to *England*, but of the greatest Importance to *France*; and they seem'd to be in extraordinary haste to deliver up all into the Hands of *France*, when they order'd our General to act by the Advice of the *French* Court and the Orders of their General, whose Duty it was, by Force or Stratagem, to gain what Advantage he could over the Allies. *Rep.* 20. 52, 53.

They punish the Foreign Auxiliaries with the loss of their Pay, because they did not joyn with the *D. of Ormond* to abandon the Allies, who, if they had, would have been left to the Mercy of the *French*, to be cut in pieces, or taken Prisoners at Discretion. *Rep.* 24. 60.

They order'd the *E. of Peterborough* to present a Memorial to the *D. of Savoy*, telling him, that by refusing the Offer of the Kingdom of *Sicily* (which at first he did not relish) he must fall out with the Queen and her Ministry, but that if he accepts, they promise him a Fleet, and the Protection of *England* and *France*, which not only robb'd the Emperor of another considerable Ally, but might have engag'd us in War with him; so that they made us Guarantees for Conditions only advantageous to *France*, but never endeavour'd to give a Guaranty for the Protestant Succession, tho' it had been address'd for by the Parliament. *Rep.* 26. 66.

They give up the Honour of their Queen, and the Interest

rest of their Country, in the most open manner, to the Disasters of *France*. Rep. 28. 70.

They do good Offices to the Subjects of *France*, and take all opportunities to espouse their Interests, tho' at the same time the *French* give *England* ill Treatment, and are backward in making good their Promises and Engagements, in Points that most nearly concern'd the Interests of *Great Britain*; so that when the Treaty of Peace was ready to be concluded the Advantages *Great Britain* was to expect and reap from their Endeavours, to assist and support the Cause of *France* were in a great measure unsettled and undetermined. Rep. 36. 90, 91.

The Prize for which they sold *Cape Breton* and the *Newfoundland* Fishery, was the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which was condemn'd and rejected by their own House of Commons. Rep. 37. 94.

They were oblig'd to court *France*, that the Queen might be able to tell the Parliament, that her own Interests were absolutely determined, for they dreaded the discovery of the contrary. Rep. 38. 95.

They allowed *Spain* a Right to Fish in *Newfoundland*, contrary to the Treaty of 1660, to the Advice of the Board of Trade, and to an Act made in the Reign of K. *William*. Rep. 43. 105, 106.

They caused the Great Seal to be put to 3 Explanatory Articles in the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, by which our Merchants are to pay 29 per Cent. instead of less than they paid in the Reign of K. *Charles II*. Rep. 44. 107.

They shew no Dissatisfaction either with the Method or Fruitlessness of *Ld. Lexington's* Negotiation about the *Catalans*, but order another defective Memorial about it. Rep. 46. 112.

They give K. *Philip* a convincing proof of their Attachment to his Interests, and that the Ties of the Queen's Honour and Conscience were of no Force with them, when opposed to his Desires. Rep. 48. 117.

They used the most effectual Methods to invalidate the Queen's Engagements to interpose for obtaining the *Catalans* their Liberties, and order'd Sir *James Wisheart* to attack *Majorca* and *Catalonia*, when they were engag'd by Treaty to support their Privileges. Rep. 49. 119.

They abus'd the Nation with repeated Assurances, that every thing was doing for the Preservation of the unfortunate

re *Catalans*, while they were betraying them. *Rep.* 51. 126.  
They not only approv'd, but directed and appointed the  
retender's Residence in *Lorraine*. *Rep.* 52. 129.  
Their Proceedings compar'd with the Queen's Declara-  
tions, by which it fully appears, how grossly they deceiv'd her  
order to impose on the Parliament. *Rep.* 59 to 64. 145  
155.

O.

*Diamond Duke.*

THE Queen's Instructions to him for acting in concert  
with the Confederate Generals, ought to have been the  
rule of his Conduct, till countermanded and revoked by  
Royal Authority, and he had no Directions to follow the Or-  
ders of a Secretary. *Rep.* 18. 47. *App. No.* 25.  
[*April* 24. 1712.] He assured the *States* Pensionary, that he  
could carry on the War with Vigour, and act in Confidence  
with the Allies, especially the *Dutch*. *Rep.* 18. 47.  
[*May* 9.] He tells *St. John*, his Orders are to act in Con-  
junction with the Allies, so that he cannot refuse a fair op-  
portunity of engaging the Enemy if offer'd, but hopes to  
see the Messengers before the Armies are form'd. *Rep.* 18. 48.  
[*May* 12.] He expresses some uneasiness, wishes to hear the  
peace is concluded, or that we may have the good Fortune  
to force the *French* to comply. *Rep.* 18. 48.  
[*May* 25.] He writes two Letters to *St. John*, a *private* and  
*publick* one. In his *private* Letter he promises to obey and  
keep the Secret, and that he will oppose all Proposals of un-  
dertaking any thing; but the Allies having propos'd to attack  
the Enemy, or besiege *Quesnoy*, he fears 'twill be difficult to  
guise the true Reasons of his opposing their Proposals.  
In his *publick* Letter, he takes no notice of his Orders to ad-  
d Action; but commends his Troops; rebukes the Com-  
plaints that had been made of our backwardness, and said,  
there was an opportunity of Battle, he should not decline  
*Rep.* 18, 48, 49.  
[*May* 27.] He tells *Villars*, he had the Queen's Orders to  
correspond with him, and would conform in the strictest  
manner, but he exceeds his Orders, bids him be under  
Apprehension for the Motion of the Army, which was  
only for Subsistence, and adds, he will answer for the Queen's  
Troops. *Rep.* 19. 50. *May*

May 28.] He tells *St. John* what he did to avoid being suspected by the Allies, and how he discovered the Confederates Designs to *Villars*; which Secret Correspondence is only founded on former Advice from *St. John*, that Communication of the Orders not to fight was given to *France*; and that if *Villars* took notice of it to him, he was to answer accordingly. *Rep.* 19. 49, 50.

May 29.] After he had been press'd by *Pr. Eugene* to go and attack the *French*, that being one of the best Opportunities that the Allies ever had, he evaded it, and tells *St. John*, the best Excuse he could make, was *Strafford's* Voyage to *England*, which he pretended, gave him reason to believe that something of Moment was doing, and that therefore he desired they would defer their Undertaking till he receiv'd Orders from *England*; for which the Allies told him, we were betraying them. *Rep.* 19. 51, 52.

June 8.] He sends Word, *Quesnoy* would be besieged, and that he was obliged to furnish some Troops in the States Pay for that Expedition, but he would take care not to give any in the Queen's Pay. *Rep.* 20. 52.

June 25.] He tells *Villars*, that he wish'd *Torcy* had sign'd the Copies he sent him about the Suspension of Arms and the Evacuation of *Dunkirk*, as being more agreeable to his Grace's Instructions; but that he may not stop so good a Work by Scruples, he will not insist upon Formality. He promises to persuade the Allies to abandon the Siege of *Quesnoy*, and to declare, that otherwise he shall be obliged to withdraw the Queen's Army; adding, that as soon as his Troops shall be got into *Dunkirk*, the Suspension shall take place. *Rep.* 21. 54.

June 27.] He tells *St. John*, that he had acquainted the Allies of our Agreement with the *French* to a Cessation; that he would not cover the Siege; and that he would march away when *Dunkirk* was deliver'd; and sends Word to *Villars*, that he feared the Auxiliaries in our Pay would never leave *Pr. Eugene*. *Rep.* 21. 54.

June 29.] He declared as above to the Allies, and remained in a State of Inaction, tho' 'tis plain by his Orders he was then free from Restraint, and that himself was of the same Opinion, for he declar'd to *St. John*, that since *Dunkirk* was not delivered, he look'd upon himself immediately at liberty to act in Conjunction with the Allies, but that he would not make a Step of such Consequence without the

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Queen



Queen's Orders, which he expected with the greatest Impatience. *Rep.* 21. 55.

*July 14.]* He refused to march with *Pr. Eugene* when desired, and told him he would march off with the Queen's Troops. *Rep.* 23. 58.

*July 15.]* In Answer to a Letter from *Villars*, he says, he would be glad he were in a Capacity to give him all the Information he desired, and that he should be capable of telling him every Day particularly what Troops remain'd under his Command. *Rep.* 23. 58.

*July 16.]* He tells *Villars* according to Promise, that he had parted with the Queen's Troops, that such and such Foreigners that would not obey him, were march'd with *Pr. Eugene*, and that he had stopp'd their Pay, which had brought a Burthen upon the Emperor and *Holland*, as they would not be long able to support; adding, that he had drawn off the *British* Artillery. *Rep.* 23. 59, 60.

*July 17.]* He proclaims the [fatal] Cessation of Arms by Sound of Trumpet. *Rep.* 23. 60.

*Oct. 21.]* Having discovered that the *Dutch* had a Project to surprize *Newport* or *Furnes*, he tells *Ld. Bolingbroke*, that some means should be found to give Advice of it to *Villars*, in requital of some Informations which he had received from that General, and desired it might be done with the greatest Secrecy. *Rep.* 25. 64.

## Oxford Earl.

*Sept. 20.]* HE and others confer with *M. Mesnager* at *Prior's* House. *Rep.* 4. 12.

He licks over the General Preliminaries signed on the part of *France* by *M. Mesnager*, to make them more palatable. *Rep.* 7. 18.

He corresponds with *Torcy*, and is concern'd in all the Transactions relating to the Renunciation. *Rep.* 15. 39.

He seconds *Bolingbroke* in the Expedient he propos'd for saving the Queen's Honour in the Affair of *Tournay*, which was promis'd to the *Dutch* in her Speech, and *France* made use of their Advice, viz. 'That the *French* King should say, he did consent to the Plan (in the said Speech) but since the *Dutch* refused it, and rejected the Suspension of Arms, it was but just he should be recompenced for the Charge of the Campaign, by the Restoration of *Tournay*. *Rep.* 34. 87.

He was in all the Secret, and even the principal Conductor, not only of the Affair of *Tournay*, but of the Negotiations,

tions of Prior at *France*, about the *Newfoundland Fishery*, and the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, *Rep.* 39. 97.

*March 31.*] He puts the last Hand to the Negotiations of a Separate Peace, and writes thus to *Strafford*, 'I felicitate you upon the Success of your Zeal, true Love to your Queen and Country, and the Repose of all *Europe*: The Danger now is lest we be Shipwreck'd in sight of the Port. The Nation is 500 to one for Peace; the Warriours are drawn from their Outworks, their last Retrenchment is Delay, which operates so much, that the Ferment begins to work, and it will be impossible to answer for the Turn the House of Commons will take, if further provok'd by Delay, they feel how many Hundred Thousand Pounds this needless Protraction costs them for the Army and Navy, first we maintain 49000 Men by Land, and 30000 within Trifle by Sea. Merchants lie off, and will not come in Port. The Faction invent Stories, and encourage their Friends to hold out and wait for some unhappy Accident that may unravel all. The Members will grow ill-humoured to be kept idle so long in Town. All that has been settled for many Days, is not worth one Days Charge, and 'tis the prevailing and universal Opinion here, that *France* has acquitted herself, and the only Stop is now at *Utrecht*. *Rep.* 42. 104.

He intrusts an *Irish* Papist in the management of the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, and corresponds with him in the giving up to the *Spaniards* a Right to Fish in *Newfoundland*, contrary to Treaty, Act of Parliament, and to the Advice of the Board of Trade. *Rep.* 43. 107.

He drew up a Declaration for the E. of *Peterborough* to publish in *Spain*, full of Assurances in the Queen's Name, of Support and of their Liberties on one Hand; and Threats on the other, if the *Catalans* did not accept on those Promises. *Rep.* 45. 109. *App.* No. 49.

*June 9. 1714.*] His Letter writ with his own Hand to the Queen, giving a short Account of Publick Affairs, from *Aug.* 8. 1710. to *June* 8. 1714. In which Account he owns, that he had been taken up in Negotiating the Peace in all Courts broad, by a Correspondence with his own Hand and Charge, and that the Credit of her Majesty's Favour gave him Power to act with Success. He boasts of his laying hold of a favourable Opportunity in Parliament, to prevail with the Commons to come into the Payment of the Civil List Debts, charges several Persons there in high Stations with Corruption and Embezzlement of the Publick Money, and Belies

ke in particular with gross Neglect, and he presumes to  
 im a Merit for using his Skill to keep the House of Com-  
 ons from examining into the same. *Rep.* 55 to 59. 135 to 144.  
 He receives and applies large Sums of Publick Money to  
 own private Uses. *Rep.* 59. 144. *App.* No. 91.

P.

Peterborough Earl.

24. } HE tells *St. John*, that the D. of *Savoy* did not  
 12. } relish the Proposal of being K. of *Sicily*, that  
 was not so impatient of that Title as to lose any real In-  
 est for it ; and that he thought it extraordinary for a  
 nce bearen ten Years together by his Enemies, to remain  
 last with the Prize contended for. *Rep.* 26. 65.

Nov. 16.] He says again, that nothing could express that  
 ke's Uneasiness at this Offer, and that he had excused our  
 nisters from the Reproaches cast directly upon them in the  
 ert of *Turin*, that they were devoted to *France*. *Rep.* 26. 66.

Plenipotentiaries British.

arch 6. } THEY own that they were the only Ministers  
 11-12. } that did not mention *Spain* and the *Indies*,  
 en the Confederates delivered in their Demands at *U-*  
*cht.* *Rep.* 11. 27. *App.* No. 14.

April 1. 1712.] They underhand support the *French* in  
 ir Refusal to answer those Demands in Writing, tho' to  
 eat the Allies, they seem'd publickly to insist for a written  
 answer. *Rep.* 11. 38.

The *French* Plenipo's having given them a Plan for a Ge-  
 ral Peace, with Marginal Notes of what would be abso-  
 ely necessary, which they were to keep secret ; they took  
 as a great Mark of Confidence from the *French*, engag'd,  
 e Allies should know nothing of it, and sent it with the  
 ne Caution to Mr. *St. John*, tho' no doubt it was concer-  
 ed here, and sent by Mr. *Harley* to *Utrecht*, and by *Gualtier*  
*France.* *Rep.* 11. 29.

August 30.] They acquaint *Bolingbroke*, that they had told  
 e Ministers of the Allies, the Queen had endeavoured to  
 t good Terms for them, but if they now fell short of the  
 an in her Speech, they must impute it to their own Obsti-  
 cy, which had render'd things difficult and uncertain ; that  
 ith the Consent of the Ministers of the Allies, they had  
 nfer'd with the *French* about renewing the Treaty, but par-  
 ed without coming to a Conclusion, because the *French* in-

gisted on *Lisle* as an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*, demanded *Tournay* also, and would not part with *Maubeuge* and *Conde*; which our Plenipo's alledged was contrary to the Queen's Speech by which the *Dutch* were to have the entire Barrier demanded in 1709, except 2 or three Places; and they acquainted *St. John*, that those of the *Dutch* who were most for a Peace resolv'd to have *Tournay* and *Conde*; and if that were refused they would either come to any Terms that *France* offered or continue the War at all hazards. *Rep.* 32. 79.

After repeated Orders from *Bolingbroke* to sign a Separate Peace, they tell the Allies, the Queen would sign her own Peace without Delay; but at first they avoided actual signing till the rest of the Allies were ready to sign with them; and they objected to *Shrewsbury*, that tho' they had Orders to sign a Separate Peace, yet their full Powers under the Great Seal only authorized them to Negotiate a Good and General one. They were surpriz'd at the eagerness of the *French* to conclude a Separate one immediately, and are in pain for the Consequences at home; notwithstanding which on *April* 1713. they sign'd it without the Emperor and Empire. *Rep.* 42. 103.

### Pretender.

**N**egotiations for his Departure to *Lorrain*. *Rep.* 53. 128 to 132.

His Declaration after the Queen's Death. *Rep.* 55. 134.

### Prior Matthew.

**T**HE latter End of *October* 1712. he comes over for *England* from his Residence in *France*, without the Queen's leave. He was thought fit to be entrusted with the Great Secret of prevailing with the Queen, to obtain, by her Credit, what the *French* King demanded for the Elector of *Bavaria*, and he brought a Credential Letter from the K. of *France* to the Queen, with very endearing Expressions. *Rep.* 36. 90. *App.* No. 38.

He returns about the middle of *November* following with a Letter from the Queen to the *French* King, *App.* No. 39. and carried with him new Instructions to propose a Neutrality in *Italy*, and a Copy of the Queen's last Instructions to her Ministers at *Utrecht* about the Peace, that he might act conformably. *Rep.* 36. 90.

He did not think the Queen's Orders sufficient, without knowing the Lord Treasurer's pleasure; he is more free with



than with *Bolingbroke* about the Affair of *Newfoundland*, but has concealed the answers of the Treasurer to his letters. Rep. 39, 40. 97 to 100.

Dec. 29. 1712.] He tells the Treasurer, that he had writ a Book instead of a Letter to *Bolingbroke* (meaning his several Papers containing the State of the Treaty) desires him to run over it, and hopes the Proposition of *Newfoundland* will terminate to our Advantage. Rep. 40. 98.

Jan. 8. 1712-13.] He tells the Treasurer, that he is of M<sup>y</sup>'s Mind, that some Points insisted on by our Plenipo's at *Utrecht* about *Newfoundland*, were unreasonable, that he agreed not but he had adjusted that Affair to his Lordship's Satisfaction, hopes the Queen would send such an Answer to the Plenipo's, as would cut off all delay, but desired it might be canvass'd in Council, and says, he had promised the King such an Answer from the Queen as he desires. Rep. 40. 99.

Jan. 19.] He tells the Treasurer, that *Shrewsbury* had sent *Bolingbroke* the last Conferences about *Newfoundland*; *Torcy* and *Torcy*, says he, is in the last Concern to find the D. of *Newbury's* Instructions so strict, in a Point that France can't stand up; he begs the Treasurer's positive and distinct Orders about it, and says, he believes *Torcy* writes himself to him. Rep. 40. 99.

Jan. 23. Feb. 2.] He tells the Treasurer, that the D. of *Newbury* also desired his Orders to finish, and that if the Points of *Newfoundland*, and the Tariff of 1664 were settled, Peace may be sent next Day to be sign'd at *Utrecht*. He desires him to write to him, that he may be able to say, he has the immediate Commands of the Treasurer, which by the way he did all the Business there. Rep. 40. 99, 100.

Feb. 4.] He tells the Treasurer, I shall direct myself as you shall please to instruct me privately. This, the Committee says, is very extraordinary, that a Minister having the Queen's Instructions, should desire to be releas'd from them by private ones from the Treasurer, because the former were thought too strict by the French; and to him they impute the bringing up the *Newfoundland* Fishery, and being treated as the *Amicissima* for the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which our Parliament condemn'd. Rep. 40. 100.

He writes a Letter to *Dartmouth*, wherein he concurs with *Torcy's* Reasons, that *Ld. Lexington* may acknowledge K. Philip's without staying till he had agreed with his Demands.

Rep. 47. 114.

Dec. 28.] He writes to *Bolingbroke*, : The French Court : hopes

• hopes to have Interest enough with the Emperor, to obtain  
• his Passports for the Security of the Person who is to  
• into Lorrain, and of the D. of Lorrain who is to receive  
• him. Rep. 53. 131.

Dec. 29.] He writes to the same effect to the Treasurer  
and says, 'The Monarch is a good deal troubled, least  
• Young Man should fall into the Hands of *Hussars* or *Ber-  
• rians*; adding, that he supposes *D'Aumont* has Orders  
• speak to our Ministry about it; that as to the Dowry,  
• shall not only be *dunn'd to Death*, but *hang'd*; that the Do-  
• mager sends Messengers to him, which you in England do  
• think it extremely lawful to receive; and he desires, that  
• if it is to be paid, it may be done in a handsome manner  
• that may shew the Charity of the Queen, and the Generosity  
• her Lord Treasurer. Rep. 53. 131.

## S.

## Shrewsbury Duke.

Sept. 20.] HE and others confer with *Mesnager* at the  
1711. House. Rep. 4. 12.

## Strafford Earl.

June 2.] AT first he declares for acting openly with  
1711. States, that they might not accuse us of taking  
Measures without them. Rep. 2. 7.

June 16.] When he was let into the Secret, he tells  
*John* he might dispose of him how he pleas'd; that he  
ready to venture and undertake any thing to serve the Queen  
that he may be boldly trusted with the real Intentions, and  
that he would never grudge any Danger and Pains to serve  
her; desiring that the same might be told to the D. of Shrews-  
bury and Mr. Harley. Rep. 2. 8.

He told the States, as he says in a Letter of Nov. 15.  
*St. John*, that he was ordered by the Queen to declare  
them, that she should look upon any Delays in opening the  
Conferences, as a Refusal to comply with her Propositions.  
Rep. 8. 20.

Feb. 16. 1711-12.] He tells *St. John*, the French were  
mortified to see their Preliminaries received by the Allies  
with such a general Indignation and Discontent, that they  
wish'd they had put in *Tournay* for the Dutch, and *St. Venant*  
to be demolished, to soften the Matter at its first coming  
out, and adds, that he and the Bp. of Bristol had done  
they could to make the French explain fully, as a Measure

would strike the Minds of unthinking People, and make some  
work for Reflection for the Faction. Rep. 10, 25.

March 25. 1712.] He tells *St. John*, the Allies will be sur-  
prized that the *French* don't answer in Writing, but that 'tis  
the wisest Way; and that it would be best they should reason  
open Congress upon the Demands of the Allies, which  
occasion Difficulties and Delays, that had better come  
on them than any one else. Rep. 11. 28.

April 27.] He gives his Opinion to *St. John*, that the  
*French* will evade to answer in Writing, till they know Gual-  
Success at London. Rep. 11. 29.

April 30.] He says, the *French* will give no Answer till  
see all agreed upon between our Court and theirs,  
owing the Business will be done at London and *Versailles*,  
at *Utrecht*. Rep. 11. 29.

April 30. In a Letter to *St. John*, he advises to a Cessation  
Arms, and that the Queen should be resolute in it; he  
ceased to say, that the *French* are better posted and stron-  
ger than we, that our Armies marching to *Paris* this Summer  
opp'd, complains of the Temper of the *Dutch*, and is a-  
gain that those who delight in War, will make some despe-  
rate Attempt. Rep. 17. 44, 45.

July 16.] When the D. of *Ormond* refused to march with  
*Eugene*, he prevailed with the Duke to give a Knavish  
answer to it, by sending Word to the Prince, that his March  
exposed us to the Enemy, and that we were therefore  
obliged for our own Safety to declare a Cessation. He says,  
there are some sower Faces who sigh and wish the *Hanoveri-*  
ans had not separated from us; that 'twas better they had  
stayed otherwise, and that he might now see the wrong Advice  
that had followed, since all must lay the Blame of the Sepa-  
ration upon him. He tells the *Hanover* General, that the  
Queen had made neither Peace nor Truce, tho' this was near  
a month after the Articles for a Cessation were sign'd; al-  
tho' the Danger the Queen's Troops were in by being  
alone in the Camp when *Pr. Eugene* march'd; and that  
the General answering, that in case of an Attack, they were sure  
of the Protection and Assistance of the *Hanover* Troops, his  
answer reply'd in a disdainful way, It would be very odd when  
the Elector of the Empire should be a sufficient Protection for  
Great Britain; and in a Letter to *St. John* of Dec. 4. 1712.  
heavours to ridicule the Elector as the greatest Hero for the  
time. Rep. 24. 61, 62.

July 17.] In a Letter to *St. John* he advis'd, that the D. of  
*Ormond* should send a Party to march thro' some of the *Dutch*  
Towns,

Towns, to see whether they would refuse them Passage which might authorize us to do a *thing very agreeable* to the Queen's Troops ; adding, that the Duke was very hearty in every thing, but really under Difficulties by those about him Men not capable of giving Advice. *Rep.* 27. 68.

*July 21.]* He tells *St. John*, that the Measures which he said would not be disagreeable to him, was the D. of *Ormond* marching to *Ghent* ; that the *English*, who were the entire Masters of the Citadel and of the Gates of the Town, had Orders to be upon their Guard, not to be surpriz'd by the *Dutch* Troops in the Town, or any sent from other Places which, says he, is a *Coup de Parti* for the *States*, who did not expect it, else they would not have behaved themselves with the *Hauteur* they lately did. He adds, the thing was so secretly managed, that till we were a Days March on this side the *Scarp*, the *Dutch* and our Friends did not perceive our Design, which as soon as they did, their Surprize and Uneasiness were equally great. *Rep.* 27. 68, 69.

*July 9.]* He says, he is glad that the Foreigners Pay stopp'd, that it will make them humble, and that sharp handling does better with them than the best Words. *Rep.* 30. 70.

*Sept. 13, 16. 1712.]* He says, the *States* are mightily surpris'd with their Misfortunes, and knew not well what to do ; but insisted on *Tournay* as so essential to their Barrier, that they had none without it ; therefore he wish'd they might have it, tho' they gave *Ypres* for it, and if he could assure them of it, he believed they would submit to the Plan of the Queen's Speech. This is contradicted by his Letter of Oct. 4. to *Prussia*, wherein he says, if we have a mind to have *Nick Frog* sign with us, we might, for he is ready to do it for *Tournay*, which if we sign together, we can't well refuse him ; but I expect you will cut that Matter short, and I long to hear from you. *Rep.* 33. 82.

T.

M. Torcy.

*Aug. 3. 1711.]* HE tells *St. John*, how glad he is to see Mr. *Prussia* in *France*, and that he wish'd he had had full Powers to employ those Talents which he was perswaded he would have made a good use of. *Rep.* 4. 12.

*Nov. 18.]* He extols the Queen's Firmness, and tells *St. John*, that the King depended upon his Secrecy. *Rep.* 8. 22. *App. No.* 11.

*Jan. 31. 1711-12.]* When he found that our Plenipotentiaries, their first Arrival at *Utrecht*, began to concert with the Confederates



ate Ministers, he desires *St. John* to send them more  
 ular Instructions to concert with the *French*. *Rep.* 9. 24.  
 arch 28.] He commends the Conduct of our Court in ma-  
 ng the Commons, and particularly their making them  
 y, that the Nation was abus'd by its Allies. He adds, that  
*French* King assured himself, that those who manag'd the  
 en's Affairs with so much Capacity, knew how to curb  
 urbulent Party in the Upper House. *Rep.* 10. 26.  
 e declares, that the Renunciation desired by our Ministry  
 d be Null by the Law of *France*; that the K. of *France*  
 ves his Crown not from his Predecessors nor the People,  
 Law which God only can abolish, and no Renunciation  
 estroy; and that tho' the K. of *Spain* should renounce  
 he sake of Peace, yet they would deceive themselves that  
 y'd it as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischief  
 propos'd to avoid. *Rep.* 13. 33. *App. from No.* 15 to 22.  
 ril 26.] He advises *St. John*, that the Queen may pro-  
 a Suspension of Arms, to disappoint those who would  
 k off the Conferences, and who ground their Hopes upon  
 Event of the Campaign. *Rep.* 14. 36.  
 e tells *St. John*, he's concern'd for Lord Treasurer's Ill-  
 wishes his Recovery, and that 'twas very important that  
 who like them had the principal Share in the Work of  
 e, should have the Glory of finishing it. *Rep.* 15. 39.  
 une 8.] He tells *St. John*, K. *Philip* had chosen *Spain* and  
*Indies*, and would renounce *France*, and that now the King  
 ected the Queen would clear all Difficulties, and settle a  
 pension either General, or between the two Armies in  
 Low-Countries. *Rep.* 16. 42.  
 une 10.] He says, there is a Talk of investing *Quesnoy*, but  
 hopes the Queen does not approve it; and tho' neither our  
 ide was settled, *Dunkirk* evacuated, nor the *English* Gar-  
 on admitted, and tho' *Cambray* is refused to the *Dutch*, which  
 re proposed as Conditions of the Cessation of Arms; yet  
 hopes that the *Bona Fide* and mutual Confidence would still  
 continue, and that the Queen would not insist upon Demands  
 hich would only serve to create Jealousies, but repose an  
 tire Confidence in his Majesty; concluding, that if a Sus-  
 pension is not immediately made, we may be indispensably  
 rawn into some great Event, which he hopes the Secretary's  
 are and Prudence will prevent. *Rep.* 16. 43.  
 une 22.] He declares in a Memorial, that the Renuncia-  
 on should be register'd only in Parliament, instead of being  
 tify'd by the States of *France*, and that the *French* Officers  
 should have liberty to stay in *Dunkirk*, instead of an entire  
 Evacuation;

Evacuation ; and sends 2 private Letters to prevail with *John* to consent to these Alterations ; he also sends a Copy of the said Memorial to the D. of *Ormond*, saying, he doubts not but the Suspension of Arms would soon take effect. Rep. 20. 53.

June 27.] He declares, if the Foreign Troops in our Port did not abandon *Pr. Eugene's* Army, the Condition about *Dunkirk* would be void ; insists, that Orders be sent for all the Troops in the *British* Pay to withdraw, and adds, that when these Orders are comply'd with, the King will perform his Promise of delivering up *Dunkirk*. Rep. 21. 55.

July 5.] He tells *St. John*, that on Condition the Queen make a Separate Peace, keep no Measures with her Allies, and only leave them Time to submit, a Cessation should be consented to, as it had been proposed by *England*, till the Trearies could be finished, and the *English* Troops should be permitted to enter *Dunkirk*. Rep. 22. 57.

July 19.] He calls upon *St. John* for concluding the Peace in a few Weeks, since the Conditions with *England* were agreed on, and the King's Intentions for the Confederates approved by the Queen. Then he proposed to settle Packet-Boats between *Dover* and *Calais*, and to regulate the Suspension by Sea, that no Troops, Ammunition or Provision might be imported to any Place where the War continues, and that the Suspension of Arms might also be published in *Catalonia* and *Portugal* without waiting till it be settled at *Utrecht*. Rep. 25. 64.

July 26.] He sends him Advice of the *French* Victory at *Denain*, as what would be agreeable News to him, and says the *French* King is perswaded that this Advantage will give the Queen so much the more Pleasure, as it may be a new Motive to overcome the Obstinacy of the Enemies to Peace, and hopes the Queen will effectually bring them to Reason in agreeing immediately with the King to the last Measure to be taken for finishing this Work ; adding, that she has the Means in her own Hands, if she will make use of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which her Troops possess, and especially of *Ghent*, the Matter of which may make all the Designs of the Emperor's Generals miscarry, and always give Law to the *Dutch*. Rep. 27. 67.

He proposes that the Queen may stop *Staremberg's* Project in *Catalonia*, by ordering her Troops not to admit the *German*s into *Terragona*, and that Orders might be sent the shortest Way thro' *France* to our Men of War in the *Mediterranean* to suffer the *French* Ships to return unmolested from the *Levant* which was comply'd with. Rep. 27. 68.

July 18.] He presses the Conclusion of the Separate Peace, and desires the D. of Ormond's Troops might continue in *Flanders* to make a good Use of the Towns he was in; and as an Equivalent for the D. of Savoy's having *Sicily*, demands all the *Netherlands* for the Elector of *Bavaria*; adding, That the D. of Ormond's Army might render this very practicable, and that as the Queen had done a great deal for her ungrateful Allies, it would be her Glory to do this for a Prince of the Elector's Merit. Rep. 28. 70, 71.

He eludes the French King's Promise to intercede for the *Malans*, by saying he had little Interest with the Court of Spain. Rep. 49. 120.

June 10. 1712.] He desires *Bolingbroke* to assure the Queen, that the *Chevalier* is ready to depart at a Moment's Warning, and that he did but know where to be safe, and prays his Lordship to explain himself upon that Subject by *Gaultier*, if he does not think fit to do it himself. Rep. 53. 129.

June 22.] He refers *Bolingbroke* to what *Gaultier* shall say about the Departure of the *Chevalier*. Rep. 53. 130.

August.] In a Memorial about *Dunkirk*, which he delivered to *Bolingbroke* at *Paris*, he says, It may come to pass, for it seems easy to be foreseen, that England shall repent having demolished the Demolition of a Place, and the Destruction of a Harbour, which might be of great Use in Conjectures that perhaps are not very remote. Rep. 54. 134.

## V.

## M. Willars.



July 25.] HE tells the D. of Ormond he had the King's Orders and the Queen's Consent to write to him, and that whatever Glory was to be acquired against a General of such known Valour, he never received more agreeable News, than that they were to be no longer Enemies. Rep. 19. 50.

July 14.] He acquaints him that he had given Orders for the Delivery of *Dunkirk*, and desires he would send him Word what Troops and what Generals would obey his Orders, with an Account of the Motion and Strength of the Confederates, that he might lose no Time to fight them. Rep. 23. 58.

July 16.] He tells the D. of Ormond, after he had complied with his Letter, that he reckoned him already as an Ally with the French, and invites him to incamp on the King's Territories. Rep. 23. 60.

He congratulates the Duke, after he had routed the *Dutch* at *Densin*, ascribes his Victory to the Separation of the brave

Eng-



*Willie's Admiral.*

*English*, insults the Allies as common Enemies, and tells him to seek his Advice to the French Plenipotentiary at Ugent, and to make a Thousand Compliments from him to Sir.

*Rep. 27. 121.*

*Willie's Admiral.*

He complains to *Bolingbroke* and *Bingley*, that his Orders were ambiguous about attacking *Barcelona*, supposes the *Catalans* may refuse advantageous Conditions, and find he is not to act by Force; therefore he desires his Orders may be clear, and Promises punctual Obedience.

When he arrives at *Cadix*, he gives the Governour of the Ships under his Command for the Mediterranean, was sent immediately to *Madrid*. *Rep. 30. 122.*

He tells *Bingley*, that he had received the King's Order for supplying the Fleet Provisions from *Dunkirk*, but usually the Admirals Fee, but that it being a Loan, he forbad demanding it, lest it might prevent any thing better intended for him at the Court of *Madrid*, and hoped *Bingley* would procure him some Marks of Favour from thence, since his Expedition was so much intended for their Service, and that his Pay alone did not defray half his Charges. *Rep. 31. 123.*

[*Aug. 1714.*] He sends Captain *Gordon* with two Men of War to the *Barcelonians*, with a threatening Letter, and demanding Satisfaction in the Queen's Name, for that since they had disturbed the Commerce, took and plundered Ships, and used the Men barbarously. *Rep. 32. 124.*

[*Aug. 1714.*] He tells *Bolingbroke* and *Bingley*, That at the *Spanish* Secretary's Desire, he had sent (tho' without the Queen's Orders) a Part of his Ships to protect the *Spanish* Fleet coming home, because the *Spanish* Men of War were employed before *Barcelona*, and that he hoped to have the Queen's Approbation. *Rep. 33. 126.*

*Willie's Admiral.*